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FOREIGN TRADE

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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 28, 1950

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In This Issue

Argentina—Canadian Cattle Win Honours at Palermo Show..... 702
United States—Imports Exceeded Exports in August This Year.... 708
Singapore—Baking Trade Interested in Canadian Wheat Flour.... 709
Great Britain—Coal Production Vital to Economy 711
Philippines—Controls Fail to Divert Dollar Imports 719
Portugal—Self Support Sought by Development of Industry 721
Canada—Trade with South and East Europe 724
Colombia—Dollar Position Aided by Controls and Coffee Exports.. 726
Colombia—Canadian Delegation Concludes Discussion 728
Turkey—Details of New Foreign Trade Regime Promulgated 729
Singapore and Malaya—Territories Function Separately 731
Chile—Canadian Livestock Awarded Honours 732
Canada—Imports, by Commodities (January-August, 1950) 733
Canada—Imports, by Main Groups (January-August, 1950) 735

Regular Features

Agencies Concerned with Foreign Trade Development 741
Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada 746
Foreign Exchange Quotations 748
Foreign Trade Service Abroad 742
Foreign Trade Service—Head Office Directory 739
Trade Commissioners on Tour 736
Trade Notes—Chile 716
Sweden 705
Trade and Tariff Regulations 738

COVER SUBJECT—Canadian cheese on display this week at the London Dairy Show again attracted considerable attention. According to figures issued by the British Board of Trade, the United Kingdom imported 4,263,000 cwts. of cheese in 1949, of which Canada supplied 439,000 cwts., or approximately 10 per cent of the total. New Zealand was the principal source of supply, with shipments of 1,881,000 cwts. It was reported from London that the Dairy Show this year was the largest on record, and that the Canadian exhibit of apples, cheese, eggs, honey and poultry was outstanding in the produce section.

Photo by Maillard.

Price 10 cents

70439—1

Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Win Honors at Argentine Show

Rockwood T.E. Rocket, a bull imported from Manitoba, awarded Grand Championship at Palermo Show—Canadian stock also win four senior classes of bulls—Reserve Grand Championship female won by Highcrest Pippin Rag Apple, imported from Canada.

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist)

BUENOS AIRES, September 19, 1950.—Canadian Holstein cattle won a good share of the honors at the Palermo Show, held at Buenos Aires during the first two weeks of September. *Rockwood T. E. Rocket,* a bull imported from Manitoba in 1947, was awarded the Grand Championship and the Senior Championship for the breed. Each of the four senior classes of bulls was won by Canadian stock, two of which were imported and two bred in Argentina from imported Canadian dams and sires. The Junior Champion and the Reserve Junior Champion, as well as the champion heifer, were sired by *Rocket.* The Reserve Grand Championship female was won by *Highcrest Pippin Rag Apple,* imported from Canada.

Glenafton Rag Apple Monogram, which holds the record price of 82,000 pesos for the Holstein breed in Argentina, won his class but did not place in the championships. The Argentina Rural Society under whose auspices the show was held, claimed a world price record for *Rezongo's Glenafton Marksman,* a 30-day old calf out of the Reserve Grand Champion cow and sired by *Rocket,* which was sold privately during show week for 25,000 pesos. Canadian Holstein stock, therefore, did exceptionally well at Palermo this year, and received excellent advertising in Argentina.

The show this year was international, which permitted imported animals to compete for the supreme honours among Argentine livestock. Entries in all classes were about on a par with previous years. Although the beef breeds of cattle have traditionally held the spotlight, interest in

Various Breeds Entered in Palermo Show

	1950	1949	1948	1947
CATTLE—				
Shorthorn	396	401	325	478
Holstein	345	378	356	306
Hereford	237	230	247	207
Aberdeen-Angus	229	230	243	279
SHEEP—				
Romney Marsh	283	315	374	385
Corriedale	280	324	361	291
Hampshire Down	150	135	164	275
New Zealand Lincoln	127	125	171	188
Karakul	100	...	...	...
Australian Merino	69	48	59	62
Argentine Merino	49	166	88	139
English Lincoln	43	31	31	57
Southdown	42	43	38	39
Oxford Down	15	...	...	...
Polworth	18	...	...	...
Dorset Horn	7	...	...	...
Ryeland	5	...	...	...
HOGS—				
Duroc Jersey	280	306	301	278
Poland China	124	115	82	67
Berkshire	38	40	65	48

the Holstein-Friesian breed has been increasing recently. The number of Holsteins exhibited this year was slightly less than last year, but this was attributed to the shortage of space at the show grounds.

The sheep entries show that the Romney Marsh and the Corriedale continue as the popular breeds, followed by the Hampshire Down and the New Zealand Lincoln. In swine, the Duroc Jersey continues to be the popular breed, although the Poland China has increased in favour during recent years, while the Berkshires have shown a decline.

Price Records Broken by Aberdeen Angus Bull

At the auction sales following the inauguration, all previous records in Argentina were broken when *Meridiano Jilben 76,* the Reserve Senior Champion Aberdeen Angus bull, was sold for 205,000 pesos (approximately U.S.$27,330), which is considerably above the previous record price of 162,000 pesos for the same breed last year. The Grand Champion Aberdeen Angus by the same sire as the Reserve Champion, also belonging to the El Meridiano cabaña, was sold for 120,000 pesos. In the Aberdeen Angus breed, 139 animals sold for an average of 16,870 pesos, as compared with 141 animals for 12,375 pesos last year.

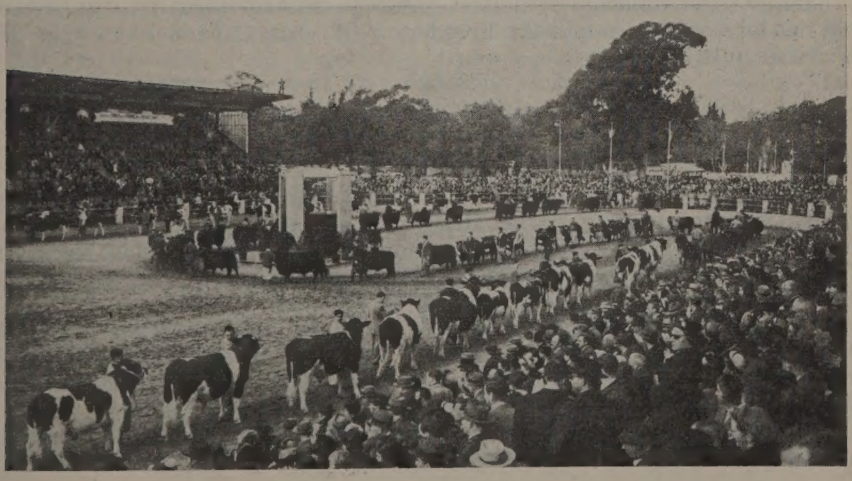
The Grand Champion Shorthorn, generally regarded as the star of the show, was auctioned for 100,000 pesos, the same price as last year. At the sales, 229 animals averaged 10,408 pesos, as compared with 226 animals averaging 10,357 pesos last year.

The Grand Champion Hereford was retained by his owner and the Reserve Grand Champion was sold for 30,000 pesos. The highest price for this breed was 85,000 pesos for the Reserve Junior Champion. In the Hereford breed, 85 animals averaged 12,059 pesos, as compared with 8,008 last year.

The Grand Champion Holstein was reserved by his owner, but the Reserve Junior Champion was sold for 45,000 pesos, which was 5,000 pesos above the price for the Grand Champion last year. The owner of the Reserve Grand Champion cow refused an offer of 100,000 pesos. Similarly, Señor Alejandro Bustillo refused offers above this figure for *Rocket,* the Grand Champion bull.

Argentina—Parade of prize-winning animals at inauguration of the Palermo Show, in Buenos Aires, on September 9, 1950.

Photo by courtesy of "La Prensa".



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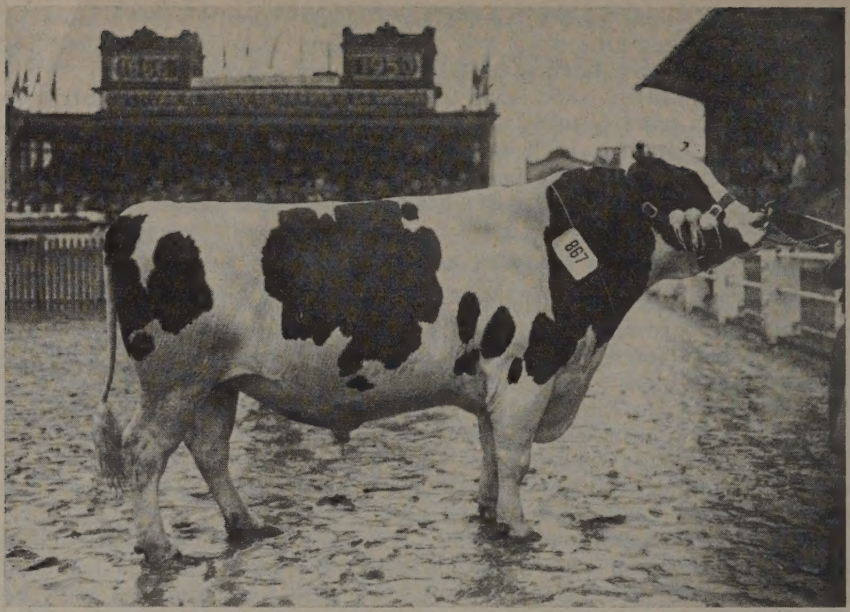


Argentina—"Rockwood T.E. Rocket", Senior Champion and Grand Champion Holstein at the 1950 Palermo Show, in Buenos Aires, which was imported from Canada in 1947.

Photo by courtesy of "La Nacion".

The total sales of livestock at the Palermo Show this year amounted to 10,133,360 pesos, which is considerably higher than the figure 7,131,876 obtained last year. Cattle sales accounted for 7,427,100; sheep, 2,067,470; hogs, 235,980, the remainder applying to horses, poultry and rabbits.

The Palermo Show was particularly significant this year in that it received more attention from the government in view of its program for increasing agricultural production. While speeches at the inauguration were limited to words of welcome, the Minister of Agriculture was in attendance and frequently visited the exposition grounds during the judging and auctioning. Furthermore, President Perón paid an unofficial visit to the grounds during the judging.

Despite the shortage of dollar exchange in Argentina, it is expected that at least three important breeders will visit Canada next year to purchase bulls.

Record Price Received for Guatemalan Coffee

Guatemala City, October 2, 1950.—(FTS)—During the past month the Central American coffee market has remained rather quiet, though a sale of coffee of the 1949-50 crop, which belongs to the Guatemalan National Farms, obtained the highest prices in Guatemala's history. This was due to the fact that immediate delivery could be effected.

Central American coffee crops are now beginning, and it is expected that by the end of this month interest on the part of the exporters will increase and purchases will be made at around $50.00-$53.00FOB for November and December deliveries.

Inferior grades, mainly for local consumption in the countries of origin, also obtained prices far above any previous year.

Trade Notes from Sweden

New Swedish Cement Factory Reaches Capacity

Stockholm, September 22, 1950.—(FTS)—According to a recent press notice the new cement factory in Vika, near Stockholm, constructed in 1949 by the Skanska Cement concern, has now reached its full annual capacity of 300,000 tons. During the last five years, Skanska Cement have also constructed two other factories, each with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons. Considerable improvement and extension work is being undertaken at existing factories, and it is expected that production at another new factory on Gotland will commence next month, with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons. A new factory in Malmö will probably be completed by the end of 1951.

Swedish cement production, so far this year, has risen by 16 per cent as compared with 1949. Cement consumption during 1949 amounted to 1,450,000 tons, while during the first eight months of 1950 there has been an increase of 13 per cent making an annual consumption of 1,600,000 or more. Exports in 1949 amounted to 278,000 tons and a slight increase with a steady demand on the export market is noted for 1950. It has only been possible to meet increased home consumption and exports by the continued production of a certain amount of surrogate cement together with the rationing of standard cement. As exports consist of standard cement only, there is no alternative at present to the rationing system.

Swedish Shipyards More Active Due to Korean Crisis

Stockholm, September 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Partly on account of the Korean crisis Swedish shipyards have recently noted increasing interest from shipping concerns both in Sweden and abroad. At present the large yards have orders on hand for the next two years. Further, it is feared that Sweden will be unable to take full advantage of the improved market owing to severe shortages of labour and raw material. At present the larger shipyards need more than 2,000 men, and there is no promise of relief in the manpower situation during the coming winter. On account of the general tightening of the iron market, no new orders for ship plating can at present be placed in England, Germany or Belgium, the only supplies available being in small quantieies at very high prices. Unless this situation changes, Sweden must endeavour to import material for construction of vessels in exchange for Swedish products which are in much demand when negotiating trade agreements. The question of reserving a larger portion of the production capacity of the Swedish steel works for the domestic shipyard industry might eventually be considered.

Sweden Now Exporting Penicillin

Stockholm, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—The rapid progress made of late years in bio-chemistry research, coupled with technical facilities for the practical utilization of epoch-making discoveries in such fields as antibiotica, has placed Sweden in a position where she is now capable of satisfying the domestic demand for penicillin, while also having a certain capacity for export.

As in other countries, Swedish research into fungoid growths dates back to the discoveries announced by the British Nobel laureate, Sir Alexander Fleming, in 1928. In fact, before the first batch of American

penicillin was received in 1944, intense experimental work was carried on, and a plant was built for production of the new drug. In 1945, the first delivery was made to the Carolinian Hospital, in Stockholm.

Sweden's pioneers in penicillin production are Kärnbolaget AB (KABI), Stockholm, who worked in collaboration with the Institute of Zymology at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. This concern is a subsidiary of Stockholm's Breweries Ltd., and was originally established for the commercial exploitation of sundry by-products in beer brewing, especially from malt extract, used on a large scale in the foodstuff industries.

From malt and yeast, enzymes, vitamins and different fermentation processes there was but a short step to fungoid zymology. Antibiotica became the special preoccupation of KABI researchers, now joined by scientists of the Institute of Technology. The rising domestic demand for penicillin soon necessitated expansion of the first plant to twice its original size with several subsequent additions.

Streptomycin is the next product on the KABI operations schedule, and plans are now being made for a large plant outside Stockholm, to be used for the production of this remedy as well as other antibiotica.

In the late war, notable KABI contributions to Swedish defence were large quantities of dried blood plasma, produced according to a new method evolved in their laboratories. In this department, interest is now centred on blood fractionation, and a unit is at present being installed for production chiefly of globuline and albumine for fusions as well as fibrin products for surgical purposes.

Sweden to Deliver Railway Stock to Poland

Stockholm, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—It is reported that Sweden will shortly commence deliveries to Poland of railway cars specially constructed for express trains. These deliveries form part of a large order placed with Kockums, Malmö, and with the Railway Engineering Works, in Linköping. Kockums, it is understood, will deliver sixteen sets of carriages, each consisting of three coaches.

Swedish Graphic Industry Suffers from Paper Shortage

Stockholm, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—The graphic industry in Sweden is at present suffering from an acute shortage of paper and cardboard. As a consequence, the packing, printing and wallpaper branches and other paper consumers have been forced to take drastic measures. Several printing concerns in Stockholm have stopped some of their presses, and two of Sweden's twelve wallpaper factories have paper supplies only for the next fourteen days. The principal cause of this situation is the incongruity between the free prices on the export market and the controlled prices on the domestic market.

Swedish Dollar Reserves Used to Balance Payments Deficit

Stockholm, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—A maximum amount of 250 million kronor of Marshall Aid funds will be used this year for imports, according to a statement by a representative of the State Trade and Industrial Commission. Of the allotment so far received for Marshall financed imports, $99·4 million, Sweden has utilized $72·2 million for payments up to September 1.

As it has not been possible to convert the surplus in other currencies to dollars, the Swedish deficit in payments with the dollar countries has

been balanced by the utilization of gold and dollar reserves. The Swedish authorities do not consider that there is much prospect for an improvement in this situation. Difficulties experienced on account of low dollar reserves have proved that these reserves should be large enough at least to permit the settlement of payment complications without the necessity of drastic reductions in vital imports. The serious international situation is another reason which warrants the existence of dollar reserves.

Shortage of Black Plating in Sweden Increasing

Stockholm, September 22, 1950.—(FTS)—It is reported that the shortage of thin black plating is even greater now than during the war years. Some iron-plate enterprises in Sweden have exhausted their stocks and are forced to buy in small quantities from iron dealers at 50 per cent higher prices. The Swedish Federation of Iron-plate Enterprises has approached the Iron Works Office and the Trade and Industrial Commission with a demand for early measures to assure necessary supplies. The present shortage is chiefly due to the fact that Domnarvets Iron Works, normally the largest producer of thin black plating, is now steadily engaged in producing stainless steel for export to Canada. Owing to price controls, Domnarvet does not find it sufficiently profitable to manufacture black plating.

Venezuelan Iron Ore to be Test-Refined at Swedish Steelworks

Stockholm, October 3, 1950.—(FTS)—A 200-ton shipment of Venezuelan iron ore from a large deposit recently discovered there is now en route to Sweden for test-refining at Söderfors steelworks. Swedish experts will investigate whether steel can be extracted from it by means of gas reduction according to new methods developed in Sweden. The results of these experiments are regarded as of the greatest significance for the future of Venezuela's steel industry.

The ore will be reduced to sponge iron, which is quite an extensive process. Should it appear that steel can be extracted in this manner, it will be possible to utilize Venezuela's immense resources of natural gas for the creation of a large steel industry.

New Swedish Power Plant Opened

Stockholm, October 3, 1950.—(FTS)—A six-kilometre drain tunnel, blasted through rock, and measuring 12 by 12 metres, as well as the diversion of the Fax river underground with an 80-metre head, leaving the old river bed dry, are unique features of the Hjälta power plant near Langsele, Lapland, opened by Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf on September 21. The two turbo-generators now operating in the subterranean hall are the most powerful at present in Sweden. When a third unit is completed in a year or so the total annual capacity will be 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

From three large intakes at Hjälta, the waters of the Fax river, tributary to the Angerman River, rush down through penstock shafts to the turbines 80 metres below, continuing at an easy grade through the drain tunnel which empties into the Angerman river, six kilometres away. Taking six years to build and costing Kr. 100,000,000 ($20,000,000), the new plant is the second largest private enterprise of its kind.

United States Imports Exceeded Exports in August this Year

Unfavourable balance of trade recorded for first time since June, 1937—Trend indicates that the direction of the world net dollar flow has reversed—Greatest changes in trade during past year have been with Canada, United Kingdom and Brazil.

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary for Canada

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 13, 1950.—United States imports in August exceeded exports, this being the first occasion on which an unfavourable balance of trade was recorded since June, 1937. An export surplus in July of $65 millions became an import surplus of $58·7 millions in August, the value of United States exports being $760,700,000, whereas that of United States imports was $819,000,000. Exports of equipment and materials for defence purposes are no longer being shown for the country of destination, but classed as "special category commodities".

This dramatic reversal in historic United States trade trends has come about progressively since the start of the Korean hostilities and the beginning of the American rearmament plan. Its significance, with regard to the world dollar problem, is of obvious importance and indicates that, with United States purchases abroad for rearmament and the increased activity of overseas countries made possible by ECA, the direction of the world net dollar flow has been reversed. Should this situation persist, the "dollar-problem" will diminish, if not disappear entirely.

The large and varied shipments of goods currently arriving in United States ports from all parts of the world are contributing to this year's postwar record for imports. United States defence orders have not yet begun to be appreciably felt in many United States export lines, and the parallel rise in exports reflects the improving financial status and easing of trade barriers of many countries trading with the United States.

United States Exports and Imports

(August, 1950)	Exports	Imports
	(Millions of U.S. Dollars)	
Total	760.7	819.4
Animals and animal products, edible	19.1	35.5
Animals and animal products, inedible	11.6	29.9
Vegetable food products and beverages	84.6	248.7
Vegetable products, inedible, excluding fibres and wood	45.0	77.7
Textile fibres and manufactures	106.2	96.6
Wood and paper	14.2	92.5
Non-metallic minerals	93.5	78.8
Metals and manufactures, excluding machinery and vehicles	61.8	115.7
Machinery and vehicles	231.5	11.4
*Chemicals and related products	57.5	10.9
*Miscellaneous	45.7	21.7

*Commodities in special category Type 1 for "Chemicals and related products" are included under "Miscellaneous" for all periods shown.

The greatest changes in the past year have been noted in trade between the United States and her three biggest customers, Canada, the United Kingdom and Brazil. The Canadian situation, recently highlighted by the unpegging of the Canadian dollar, is familiar to Canadian readers, while Brazil's volume of sales of coffee, cocoa, wool, metals and other raw materials on a rising market have brought her current commercial debt to United States exporters into a relatively balanced position; the

best since 1946. Latin America generally has seen an encouraging improvement. Other major raw materials' suppliers, such as the Union of South Africa, Pakistan and India, are experiencing current favourable trade balances with the United States, due, in part, to their policies of import licensing and the soaring United States market for their raw materials.

Singapore Baking Trade Interested In Canadian Hard Wheat Flour

Canadian hard wheat flour should find substantial market in Singapore and Malaya when sterling dollar position permits issue of import licences—Approximately 16,000 long tons of Canadian flour imported under the International Wheat Agreement during first six months of 1950.

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

SINGAPORE, September 12, 1950.—Canadian hard wheat flour, at reasonably competitive prices, should find a substantial market here if the sterling dollar position eases to the extent where the Government of the Colony of Singapore and the Government of the Federation of Malaya will be free to issue import licences for dollar area flour.

During the first six months of 1950, the government imported, through the United Kingdom allocation under the International Wheat Agreement, approximately 16,000 long tons of Canadian flour. Trade returns for the period January to June 1950 show flour imports shared between Australia and Canada in the ratio of approximately 77 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. The result of this introduction of Canadian flour in this market has been the creation of an interest in and appreciation of hard wheat flour, since the flour was widely circulated under the Government distribution scheme. The baking trade has shown keen interest in Canadian flour and wishes to obtain a consistent supply to mix with soft wheat flour in the baking of bread. The proportion of hard wheat flour, when the Canadian flour was available, appeared to be approximately 50 per cent.

Australian Flour Prices Lower Than Canadian

The price of Australian flour landed in Singapore appears to be somewhat lower than recent Canadian offers. The price differential is not large, however, and Canadian millers might be able to quote competitively if this market opened to Canadian flour. The latest Australian prices are equivalent to Canadian $5.08 per 100 pounds c.i.f. Singapore.

It was hoped that import licences for Canadian flour might be available when the government relinquished the purchase and distribution of flour. Unfortunately no relief can be expected until such time as the dollar position of the United Kingdom and Colonies improves to a greater extent. For the time being, Malayan flour imports must be confined to the sterling area.

Malaya has no flour milling facilities and consequently no wheat is imported. Prewar imports of Canadian flour were negligible. In 1938, for example, Malayan imports of flour were approximately 65,000 long tons, of which Australia supplied 59,000 tons, India 5,600 tons of Canada 46 tons. In 1949, Malayan imports of flour totalled 96,000 tons, of which

70439—2

Singapore—Native craft on Singapore River, with the business section of the city in the background.

Australia supplied 99 per cent and Canada 1 per cent. The total value of flour imported during 1949 was S$36,000,000. It is interesting to note that, during the same period, rice imports totalled S$66,000,000 in value.

Since the end of the war the import of flour has been undertaken exclusively by the government, acting as the sole importer. However, on September 1, 1950, the import of flour was returned to the trade but on a somewhat restricted basis. The trade is permitted to import flour from the sterling area only, and with import quotas based on a prewar record of imports. Practically all flour imports, therefore, are concentrated in the hands of prewar importers. These quotas will be effective for a period of six months only, and no restrictions or quotas are planned after this date. No flour imports are permitted from the dollar area.

Denmark to Ship Apples to Brazil

The Hague, October 7, 1950.—(FTS)—Denmark will ship 20,000 cases of apples to Brazil in the near future, according to the paper Børsen. It is stated that the shipment will be carried by *Kometa,* a Norwegian refrigerator ship.

Philippines Establishes Price Stabilization Corporation

Manila, October 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The President of the Philippines signed an Executive Order on October 3, 1950, creating a new government agency, the Price Stabilization Corporation (PRISCO). At the same time, the National Rice and Corn Corporation and the Philippine Relief and Trade Rehabilitation Administration were dissolved and their work is being assumed by PRISCO. This will include the promotion of home industries, the rice and corn industry, and the stabilization of prices by preventing scarcity, monopoly, hoarding, profiteering and injurious speculation. In addition, PRISCO is to promote the co-operative movement and mutual aid enterprises and to act as government agent in the carrying out of barter or other international economic agreements with other countries. PRISCO will have an authorized capital of 30 million pesos, to be subscribed entirely by the government, and will take over the assets and liabilities of the National Rice and Corn Corporation and the Philippine Relief and Trade Rehabilitation Administration.

Coal Production in Great Britain Vital to Economy of Country

Small rise in productivity offset by heavy consumption—Increased industrial activity with re-armament demands may precipitate critical situation this winter—Outflow of manpower from coal mining industry causing concern.

By J. E. P. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary

LONDON, October 2, 1950.—Coal production is the key to the economic well-being of Great Britain. To a far greater extent than in the United States and Canada, industry, transport and the production of electric power are dependent on coal. Many ships in the British merchant marine still rely on coal for fuel, and it has long been the country's leading raw material export. In the defence of Western Europe and in building the prosperity of that area, coal production is a vital factor, and because of their relative remoteness from the iron curtain much of Western Europe's requirements will have to be met from coal-fields in Great Britain.

Faced with this potentially greater and actually increasing demand, the trends in United Kingdom coal production are disturbing. Government statistics reveal that, although a gradual increase is discernible, production is still below the level attained in the four years immediately preceding the war. Average weekly production during those years approached 4,398,000 tons. During 1946, the first full postwar year, the figure had fallen to 3,646,000 tons per week. In the first seven months of this year, the average had been raised to 4,193,000 which is still below the prewar average.

Increasing Demand Offsets Rise in Production

Before conclusions can be drawn from these figures it is necessary to consider consumption trends and stocks on hand. The figures are illuminating. During the four years immediately preceding the war, consumption, including domestic bunker and export, practically balanced production—4,398,000 average weekly production and 4,395,000 average weekly consumption. In the four postwar years from 1945 average consumption figures, including domestic bunker and export, slightly exceeded production—3,815,000 produced, 3,825,000 consumed. The averages for the first seven months of this year indicate a continuation of the trend with production averaging 4,193,000 and consumption 4,279,000 tons per week. Thus, although coal production has been increasing slowly any rise in productivity has been more than offset by an increasing demand. The domestic consumption of coal, not including exports and bunkers, to July of this year has exceeded that of the same period last year by 3·4 million tons whereas the output from mines and opencast workings exceeded last year's output by only 1·9 million tons. This rapid rise in demand contrasted to the relatively slow increase in production has meant a steady diminution of stocks on hand. Stocks which in July, 1949 amounted to 14,260,000 tons had fallen by July of this year to 12,747,000 tons.

Up to now it has been possible to meet domestic industrial needs by drawing down stocks, restricting household use and cutting down on exports. Export figures, again using the four prewar and postwar years

70439—2½

as a yardstick fell from approximately 716,000 tons per week to 102,000 tons. There has been some improvement, and exports in 1949 were at the rate of 267,000 tons per week and for the first seven months of this year at the rate of 302,000, which figure is still below the prewar average. With the tremendous rise in domestic industrial requirements particularly, it is questionable whether exports can be maintained at their present level, let alone regain their prewar volume.

Bunker requirements have fallen progressively as the merchant marine and Royal Navy have switched from bunker coal to oil as a fuel to fire boilers and run diesel engines. The reduction, however, has been of relatively modest proportions during late years and has not been sufficient to offset the increase in demand for coal from other sources.

United Kingdom Coal Production and Consumption

	Production (1)	Consumption	Domestic consumption (2)	Exports (3)	Bunkers (3)
1935	4,262	4,294	3,311	743	240
1936	4,369	4,369	3,480	660	229
1937	4,610	4,621	3,623	774	224
1938	4,353	4,298	3,409	688	201
1945	3,506	3,606	3,442	104	60
1946	3,646	3,743	3,567	85	91
1947	3,787	3,649	3,545	20	84
1948	4,001	4,011	3,706	201	104
1949	4,137	4,117	3,753	267	97
1950					
January	4,250	4,675	4,270	322	83
February	4,331	4,855	4,421	347	87
March	4,387*	4,649	4,234*	335	80
April	3,982	4,227	3,892	259	76
May	4,377	4,178	3,797	300	81
June	4,104*	3,804	3,426*	298	80
July	3,922	3,665	3,332	253	80

(1) Great Britain.
(2) Including shipments to Northern Ireland.
(3) Computed from figures for calendar months. The figures include bunkers for fishing vessels proceeding outside territorial waters, but exclude coastwise bunkers.
* Average of five weeks.

Mine Working Force Declines Despite High Wages

In searching for ways and means to increase coal output, the authorities have been faced with a steady decline in the mine working force. From 1935 to 1945 man power in the mines fell progressively from 759,000 to 709,000. At the beginning of this year the figure had dropped to 708,000 and the latest figures indicate that there has been a further loss to 697,000. In the four weeks ending July 29, 1950, there was an intake of mining personnel of 3,060 and an outflow of 4,360. To stem this outflow wages have been progressively raised until the miners are one of the best paid working groups in the United Kingdom. The average earnings of all underground workers were close to £10 a week in the first quarter of this year and the face workers upon whom particular output depends have enjoyed even higher average earnings. The average weekly wage computed for the working population of Great Britain in October, 1949, amounted to only £6·1·9. According to the most recent government survey this figure had increased to £6·4·1 in April of this year but the remuneration of the mine working force is still well above that of the

Great Britain—Trimming coal for shipment to Canada in a British port. These men, whose visibility is limited to a few yards, have been loading ships for the last 26 and 40 years respectively. Canada purchased 338,748 short tons of anthracite coal from the United Kingdom in 1949, compared with 175,754 tons in 1948 and with 51,722 tons in 1947. Imports of bituminous last year from Britain totalled 10,059 tons. British coal exports in 1949 rose by 32 per cent and exports to Canada by nearly 90 per cent. The export target this year is 22,000,000 tons, as compared with actual shipments of 13,916,000 tons in 1949.

working population of the country as a whole. Not only has the attraction of these relatively high earnings failed in its purpose, but with the high income taxes and purchase taxes on goods, together with the new stringencies in civilian supplies which are likely to occur owing to re-armament, it is not at all certain that even higher wages will attract workers to the pits. Non-financial incentives, such as better working conditions, are being steadily introduced, but if prior experience can be used as a gauge it would appear that results will prove relatively slight.

Output Per Man Shift Lower and Absenteeism High

Coupled with the fall in the aggregate number of miners has been the relatively poor showing of output per man shift and the continuing loss of production because of chronic absenteeism. Output per man shift has averaged 1·16 tons this year compared with 1·15 tons last year, which is surprisingly small when one considers that the mines are being increasingly mechanized and equipment is being rapidly improved. The present output per man shift is still below the average of the last four years before the war. Absenteeism is running at 12·08 per cent which figure is almost twice as bad as the immediate prewar years though a slight improvement over 1949.

Strenuous efforts are being made to mechanize the mines and machinery has been introduced as rapidly as feasible. Unfortunately production figures indicate that mechanization and increased efficiency in production is little more than holding its own against the loss of man power and man shift productivity. Also, there can be little hope that increased technological efficiency will be a deciding factor, or that extra help can be expected from this source in the critical months that lie ahead.

Inevitably this unhappy state of affairs has led to renewed criticism of the policy of nationalization of the mines and of the National Coal Board itself. Critics of nationalization have stated that over-centralization and power in the hands of the board is to a large degree responsible for the present situation. There is a feeling that the organization is too inelastic and too encumbered by committees, which breed delays and fail to arouse the personal loyalties of those remote from the centre, and to stimulate or reward personal initiative and responsibility. Authorities appear to have recognized this weakness and plans are afoot to introduce a measure of decentralization, which will give more scope to local initiative and enterprise. Whatever the final outcome, it would appear that only by increasing the number of workers in the mines and their hours of work, ending restrictive practices, and cutting absenteeism can the problem of increasing coal production be solved.

Almost as disturbing as the course of production has been the upward trend of prices in recent years. The following table gives the average proceeds per ton at pithead for the five prewar and postwar years. Values are in pounds sterling in order to take account of the different exchange rates during the period covered:

	s.d.		s.d.
1935	13. 6	1945	38. 2
1936	14. 7	1946	39. 5
1937	15.10	1947	40. 8
1938	17. 4	1948	47. 8
1939	17.11	1949	48. 5
		1950 (2nd quarter)	48. 5

The trend of production and prices is very properly a matter of considerable concern to United Kingdom industry.

United Kingdom Coal Exports to Canada

Year	ANTHRACITE Tons	£	BITUMINOUS Tons	£	TOTAL Tons	£
1935	1,296,433	1,631,760	371,385	275,430	1,667,818	1,907,190
1936	1,140,577	1,552,600	144,363	116,067	1,284,940	1,668,667
1937	997,223	1,342,285	64,905	67,269	1,062,128	1,409,554
1938	1,053,130	1,462,459	75,104	77,693	1,128,234	1,540,152
1945	23,444	37,001	....	....	23,444	37,001
1946	85,965	206,296	....	....	85,965	206,296
1947	47,898	136,828	....	....	47,898	136,828
1948	163,114	596,660	....	....	163,114	596,660
1949	301,838	1,148,577	3,922	14,010	305,760	1,162,537
1950*	228,455	1,038,968	26,853	97,741	255,308	1,136,709

* January-July.

Coal stocks are being built up towards the 16,500,000 tons which the government considers essential for safety at the beginning of the winter. However, this is being done at the expense of exports, which during recent weeks have been substantially below those of last year.

Manpower has fallen by 1,000 in each of the last two weeks of the third quarter and is now under 690,000. The figure of 689,900 was the lowest recorded in this century. The number of faceworkers is down to 285,200 and increased manpower demands arising from rearmament may make the position worse.

In June, the Coal Board approached the National Union of Mineworkers with a suggestion that surplus labour from Italy might be brought into the British mines. After a long interval the miners asked for clarification of certain points in the proposal. This has recently been given, but the miners have not yet replied.

The Philippines is Large Producer of Refractory Chromite

Manila, August 22, 1950.—(FTS)—The Philippines has replaced Cuba as the major supplier to the United States of refractory chromite, primarily as a result of increased output and the lower cost of the Philippine ore. In 1949, imports of refractory chromite from the Philippines amounted to 164,688 metric tons and accounted for 23 per cent of the total United States imports, while in 1948 they accounted for 15 per cent and in 1946 for 19 per cent.

The production of refractory chromite in commercial quantities for export from the Philippines did not commence until 1935. In the following six years, this country became one of the world's leading producers with an output of 324,044 metric tons. During the war, production of refractory chromite was very small. With the help of rehabilitation funds, however, the industry has made a rapid recovery. Production statistics issued by the Bureau of Mines at Manila show the output as follows: 1940, 80,770 metric tons; 1946, 26,309 metric tons; 1947, 189,499 metric tons; 1948, 232,778 metric tons; 1949, 165,340 metric tons.

The industry in the Philippines is gradually regaining its place among the leading world producers. In 1948, the Union of South Africa was first with an output of 406,265 tons and was followed by Turkey with 280,847 tons, and the Philippines with 238,778 tons.

Whether or not the Philippines will continue to maintain a high production will depend to a great extent upon the demand from the United States. This demand dropped in 1949 and was accompanied by a decline in production. However, due to the war in Korea, there is every possibility that there will be an increased demand during the balance of this year.

Trade Notes from Chile

Chile Has Very Moderate Consumption of Eggs

Santiago, September 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The very moderate consumption of eggs in Chile, as compared to other countries, has resulted in over-production and led producers to consider the possibility of exporting. Some 216,000 tons of the agricultural production is devoted to the feeding of poultry, the principal items being maize and bran. In addition to this, some 24,000 tons of animal and fish products are utilized.

As a contribution to food consumption, poultry production supplies annually around 500,000,000 eggs, plus 15,000 tons of poultry meat. If the sub-products of the poultry industry are exploited, there are possibilities of a notable increase in the importance of the industry. It is estimated that the production of eggs alone represents an approximate value of 150,000,000 Chilean pesos annually.

The Chilean Poultry Association, together with the National Union of Poultry Producers, is doing everything possible to bring to the public a full knowledge of the importance of the industry, with a view to its continued development.

Chilean Water Supply To Be Improved

Santiago, September 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Public Works has set aside the sum of $121,167,528 Chilean pesos for public works for the improvement of the water supply throughout the Republic. Important sums are set aside for water works serving Valparaiso, Santiago and the nearby coast resorts, as well as those of important centres throughout the country.

Chile to Improve Road Transport Services

Santiago, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The National Transport Corporation has purchased from France 400 modern trolley-buses for the transport services of Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepción. These vehicles will be delivered over an eighteen-month period, the first shipments to be made from Marseilles direct to Valparaiso in February and March, 1951.

Chile Exporting Steel From New Plant

Santiago, September 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Argentine Government has purchased 8,000 tons of steel rods and 1,050 tons of steel wire produced by the new steel plant at Huachipato. A total of 2,000 tons of steel rods have been placed in Uruguay and arrangements are being made to ship 12,000 tons of iron ingots to the United States.

There would also appear to be interest for the products of the new steel plant in Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. Apart from this interest on the part of foreign purchasers, the first deliveries of tinplate from the plant are already being made to the domestic market. From the month of October the plant will be in a position to supply the entire domestic demand for tin plate, and by December next will have quantities available for export.

The Huachipato Steel Plant has been able to dispose of the whole of this year's production and has made advance contracts for the greater part of the production for 1951. Consideration is being given to increasing the production of 50 per cent, thereby attaining a total production volume of 300,000 tons of steel and iron. To attain this end, the amplifi-

cation of certain of the installations will be necessary, and to meet this expenditure credits are being sought in the United States for a total of U.S. $6,000,000. The installation of an electric oven for the production of steel would also enter in the amplification scheme.

Chile Sells Coal to Argentina

Santiago, September 23, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economy and Commerce states that a sale of 12,000 tons of coal from the Lota Mines has been made to Argentina. This will be shipped shortly on an Argentine vessel, which will bring 3,000 tons of wheat for Chilean consumption.

Chile To Purchase Argentine Wheat

Santiago, September 23, 1950.—(FTS)—It is stated that arrangements are being made through the Chilean Ambassador in Buenos Aires for the purchase of 100,000 tons of Argentine wheat for delivery towards the end of the year.

Chile Plans Production of Merino Sheep

Santiago, September 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council and the textile industries of Chile have suggested to the Corporación de Fomento the desirability of producing "Merino" wool for use in national industries. The Corporación has accepted the idea in principle and the sum of U.S. $2,600,000 is proposed for the importation of merino sheep. For the installation of new factories the sum of U.S. $7,000,000 is suggested for the year 1951. It is proposed to form a company in which the Corporación de Fomento would be an important shareholder.

Chilean Trade with Argentina to be at Free Rate of Exchange

Santiago, September 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council (Condecor) has agreed to adopt a free rate of exchange for trade with Argentina, instead of fixing a parity as at present.

Chile to Refine Petroleum

Santiago, October 2, 1950.—(FTS)—The Committee *Progreso de Valparaiso* announces that a definite decision has been taken to erect the National Petroleum Refinery in Con-Cón, and that the Cia. Nacional de Petróleo is negotiating for the purchase of the site.

Chilean Economic Legislation Pending

Santiago, October 2, 1950.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance, speaking recently, outlined seven bills to be presented to Congress, and designed to check inflation. These were: (1) Price fixing of merchandise; (2) Punishment of "economic offences"; (3) The obligatory saving law; (4) Law relating to administrative probity; (5) Obligatory use of uncultivated agricultural land; (6) Suppression of Parliamentary Advisory Committees, as being productive of political intervention, and (7) Reforms in the National Savings Bank. The Minister expects that there will be considerable opposition to the government plans.

Chile Extends Commercial Treaty With Cuba

Santiago, September 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The Commercial and Navigation Treaty between Chile and Cuba has been extended until December 31, 1950, by an exchange of notes in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Santiago. This Treaty was originally signed on May 3, 1937, in Havana.

Chilean Government to Aid Nitrate Industry

Santiago, October 2, 1950.—(FTS)—With a view to assisting the nitrate industry, whose production costs have increased while the export market has become competitive due to synthetic production, the government has agreed to a special exchange arrangement which will imply a lower income to the National Treasury of U.S. $3,000,000 on a calculated export of 1,600,000 tons. On their part, the nitrate companies compromise themselves to co-operate in a policy of securing lower production costs. In this connection, the Anglo-Chilean and the Lautaro Companies have agreed to terminate, during the period 1950 to 1951, solar evaporation installations at a cost of U.S. $4,500,000. Officials of the Nitrate Corporation will be discussing the matter in New York with the principal representatives of the capital invested in the industry.

Chile to Purchase Sugar from Cuba

Santiago, October 3, 1950.—(FTS)—An important purchase of sugar is being arranged by Chile for 1950 and 1951. This negotiation is for 90,000 tons of sugar to be refined in Chile, purchased at a price of 4·61 U.S. cents per pound, f.o.b. Cuba, for shipment between the months of June and December of 1951.

Chilean Gold Production Reduced

Santiago, October 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The following figures give the gold production of Chile for the years 1940 to 1949:—

Years	Kilos of Fine Gold
1940	10,433
1941	8,206
1942	5,816
1943	5,404
1944	6,342
1945	5,610
1946	7,181
1947	5,252
1948	5,109
1949	5,572

These figures represent gold from the mines and alluvial deposits, as also quantities obtained from mineral concentrates and contained in the copper bars produced by the important copper companies.

As regards gold in bars produced from the mines and alluvial deposits, the quantities produced over the same period are as follows:

Years	Kilos of Fine Gold
1940	3,191
1941	2,832
1942	2,235
1943	1,392
1944	2,436
1945	3,061
1946	3,884
1947	2,683
1948	3,337
1949	4,199

From the foregoing it will be seen that the quantity corresponding to 1949 is the highest registered during the past ten years.

Controls in Philippines Fail to Divert Dollar Imports to Capital Goods

Preliminary figures for first half of 1950 indicate that imports of all the leading commodities have been reduced—Unexpected decreases recorded for purchases of iron and steel manufactures, industrial and electrical machinery and parts.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals $0.55 Canadian)

MANILA, September 8, 1950.—The results of import and foreign exchange controls towards protecting the dollar reserves of the Philippines are clearly reflected in preliminary statistics of the foreign trade of the Philippines for the first half of 1950. While imports of all the leading commodities have been reduced, the controls have failed to bring about the original objective of channelling dollars into the imports of capital goods and other items that go into dollar-producing and dollar-saving industries.

Imports into the Philippines for the first half of this year amounted to 379·5 million pesos as against 623·3 million pesos for the similar period of 1949, a decline of 39·1 per cent. On the other hand, exports increased by 3·2 per cent from 272·9 million pesos to 281·5 million pesos for the 1950 period. As a result, the combined foreign trade for the first six months of this year amounted to 661 million pesos as compared with 896·2 million pesos in the first half of 1949. Thus, the unfavourable balance of trade was reduced from 350·4 million pesos for the first six months of 1949 to 97·9 million pesos for the first half of this year.

Imports Register Decline

The import control regulations brought about substantial decreases in purchases of cotton and manufactures, grains, petroleum products, dairy products, automobiles, rayon and other synthetic textiles. However, these declines were also accompanied by unexpected decreases in imports of such capital goods as iron and steel manufactures, industrial and electrical machinery and parts. Imports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials in the category of capital goods were the only important items to record increases.

Some of the leading imports which recorded declines from the first half of 1949 are as follows: cotton and manufactures, from 65·6 million pesos to 36·1 million pesos; grains and preparations, from 54·4 million pesos to 30·9 million pesos; petroleum products, from 37·3 million pesos to 29·7 million pesos; iron and steel, from 42·1 million pesos to 29·1 million pesos; paper and manufactures, from 27·2 million pesos to 22·5 million pesos; machinery and parts, other than agricultural and electrical, from 26·5 million pesos to 18·2 million pesos; and electrical machinery and apparatus, from 21·3 million pesos to 15 million pesos.

Exports Increase Due to Greater Shipments of Copra

A large percentage of the increase in exports during the past six months over the corresponding period of 1949 was accounted for by the gain in shipments of copra. Exports of copra amounted to 244,716 metric tons at 90·8 million pesos, as compared with 209,337 metric tons at 57·1 million pesos in the first half of 1949. The large gain in the value of copra exports was attributed chiefly to the increase in the market price for copra. Sugar, the second ranking export, showed a small loss with

shipments for the first half of this year totalling 303,737 metric tons at 66·6 million pesos, as compared with 350,404 metric tons at 75 million pesos in the previous year. Abaca showed a considerable gain with exports amounting to 345,235 bales at 36·5 million pesos for the first six months of 1950, as against 290,054 bales at 34·4 million pesos in the same period of 1949. As a result of the heavy restrictions on imports of textiles, including sewing thread, the embroidery industry has been handicapped and exports for the first half of this year amounted to only 4·3 million pesos, as compared with 5·8 million pesos in the like period of 1949.

Chinese Traders Continue to Dominate Import Trade

Despite efforts to nationalize trade, the Chinese traders continue to occupy the first position in importation in the Philippines. It is estimated that, in the first half of this year, the Chinese handled 126·3 million pesos of the import trade as against 118·2 million handled by Americans and 96·7 million handled by Filipinos. The Chinese are improving their position in the handling of export trade and their share for the first six months of this year amounted to 37·8 million pesos, as compared with 32·5 million pesos in the like period of 1949. On the other hand, the Filipino share declined from 56·4 million pesos to 48·9 million pesos for the 1950 period.

The decline in import trade for the first half of this year was accompanied by a decline in the share of the traders. The American share dropped from 183·2 million pesos in the 1949 period to 118·2 million pesos in the like period of this year, or 36 per cent. The Filipino share declined from 155·4 million pesos to 96·7 million pesos, or 38 per cent, while the Chinese share dropped from 226·5 million pesos to 126·3 million pesos, or 44 per cent. Although the Chinese decline was greater than for either the American and Filipino, they continued to hold the first place in the import trade.

In total trade, Americans hold first position and are followed by the Chinese and the Filipinos. Total trade handled by Americans amounted to 261·9 million pesos for the first six months of this year, out of a total of 661 million pesos, or more than one-third, as against 308·3 million pesos in the corresponding period of 1949. The total Chinese trade was 164·2 million pesos as against 258·9 million pesos in the first half of 1949. Total Filipino share was 145·6 million as compared with 221·7 million pesos for the first half of 1949.

Scotland Sets Regulation for Certification of Seed Potatoes

London, September 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Department of Agriculture of Scotland has announced that no seed potatoes will be certified in 1951 that have not been grown on land the soil of which has been sampled and found to be free from eelworm. The soil sampling will be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture.

Ceylon Reserving Part of Import Trade for Nationals

Bombay, September 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Government of Ceylon, through the office of the Import Trade Controller, is reserving certain areas of import trade for nationals of Ceylon. The Ceylon Government *Gazette* recently contained a notice to the effect that applications for import licences covering toys from Japan would be issued only to Ceylonese established importers. No licences would be issued to non-Ceylonese (foreign) established importers.

Portugal Aims at Self Support By Development of Industry

Manufacturing industries contribute little to foreign trade —Continuing development of hydro-electric power will provide many benefits—Railways suffer from increased automotive traffic.

By Lester S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of five articles on economic conditions in Portugal, prepared by Mr. Glass.)

LISBON, July 27, 1950.—Manufacturing industries have contributed little to the foreign trade of Portugal, production being confined almost exclusively to home consumption. The government has encouraged the development of industry, however, in order that the country may become as self-supporting as possible in so far as the essentials of life are concerned, and to reduce the demand for foreign exchange caused by the importation of such necessities. The depleted purchasing power of the agricultural areas and, to a lesser extent the fisheries, has been rapidly reflected by the manufacturing industries in lower retail sales.

Many industrialists also complain that certain of the direct taxes are proving a severe burden under present circumstances. The most important of these taxes is the "Contribuição Industrial", which represents 11 per cent of the income of the government. It is a fixed tax on capital and does not take into account the fact that capital makes a profit or a loss. Likewise manufacturers and industrialists are obliged by law to maintain every employee on their payroll, regardless of business conditions, when they have collective employment agreements, as is the case in many industries. Manufacturers are being encouraged to discover export outlets for their products, but few are able to compete in the world's markets. The factors militating against this might include the taxation structure of Portugal, high duties and taxes on certain raw materials, and the relatively small turnover which requires a correspondingly higher unit profit.

Hydro-Electric Development Very Important

The continued development of Portugal's potential hydro-electric power is of outstanding importance both as regards present construction and future benefit. The benefits accruing from it will be ample and cheaper power, and a saving in outlay of foreign exchange for costly imported coal which amounts to approximately one-quarter of a million tons a year, to say nothing of 35,000 tons of fuel oil. It will also provide for much needed irrigation of farm lands. The plan was evolved in 1937, but the outbreak of the World War intervened and it was not until 1946 that intensive work recommenced.

For its size, Portugal is amply supplied with hydro potentials. Already two projects have been completed in the Oporto district and a third is nearing completion. In the Lisbon area four projects at Zezere, Cavados, Castelo de Bode, and Vendas Novas will shortly be inaugurated, and will provide over 500,000,000 k.w. hours. Thirteen other projects have been approved and will gradually be constructed. It is anticipated that when the projects are in production, Portugal will have at her disposal approximately 1,250 million k.w. hours of hydro-electricity, as compared

with the total available power in 1948 of 811,000,000 k.w. hours, of which 354 million were derived from hydro stations and 457,000,000 from thermo plants.

It is expected that from these developments some 300,000 acres will be brought under irrigation, representing about 25 per cent of the irrigable land in Portugal.

The high rate of construction, particularly of residential units, which marked the years immediately after the war, has come to an end in so far as private enterprises are concerned. However, government construction of low rent residential suburbs continues in accordance with the long range plan of the government to provide cheap accommodation for labour and low-salaried employees. This plan also embraces the construction of schools and public buildings, but construction of the latter has decreased in accordance with the government's desire to economize. Schools and residences are considered to be essential, and therefore have priority.

Railways Suffer from Increased Automotive Traffic

Most of the railways in Portugal are government-owned and are directed by the Companhia Portuguesa dos Caminhos de Ferro. Conditions in 1949 are reflected, in the monthly returns of the railways, in a decrease of passengers carried and freight traffic. The company showed a small but nevertheless significant operating deficit.

Another factor affecting the rail traffic is the marked increase in automotive traffic of both passenger and freight vehicles. Before the war, there were few bus services even in the urban centres, let alone for servicing country points. Now, however, the roads are congested with vehicles of every type which have put a very heavy strain on highways built to handle the comparatively light and mostly animal-drawn traffic of the pre-war days, and which during the war, through shortage of necessary materials, fell into disrepair. The maintenance and necessary enlarging of the highways and by-ways represent a considerable expenditure on the part of the government, and also provides a welcome opportunity for employment.

For many years Lisbon dreamed of the day when it would have an underground transportation system to relieve the congestion in the centre of the city. Many proposals have been put forth, but none were found acceptable until 1949 when, after thorough investigation, a plan was proposed which finally was accepted early in 1950. No work has been commenced yet, and there is no indication when activities may begin.

Telephone, telegraph and postage rates have all suffered marked increases during the past year. These increases have been the object of many protests, but the government maintains that they could not continue to supply the normal services without these increases. Similarly, the Lisbon telephone system, which is privately operated, has been permitted to increase rates, and fares for taxis have advanced approximately 50 per cent.

Scarcity of Employment Not Yet an Emergency

To say that unemployment was becoming a problem in Portugal would probably be unjustified, but it is undoubtedly a fact that there is a scarcity of gainful employment. This is particularly true of the agricultural crisis of 1949 when, in certain parts of the country, those engaged in agriculture could not obtain sufficient for bare existence. There are always a great number of persons in Portugal either temporarily unemployed or professionally unemployed which makes it difficult to estimate the true employment position. It is certain, however, that a very con-

siderable number of employees in industry have been laid off and others are working on a part-time basis. Unemployment, however, has not yet reached the point where it is considered to be an emergency.

The employment situation, however, is probably reflected in the increasing number of apartments which keep coming on the market, particularly in the higher class districts of Lisbon. Although there has not as yet been any marked tendency for a decrease in rentals, it suggests that people are being forced to retrench and to leave the higher priced dwellings in search of those more compatible with their incomes.

There is a definite tendency on the part of employers to cut down on the employees in the upper salary brackets. During the first months of 1950, a rather unusual situation developed, particularly in the cities, when retail merchants offered their goods at bargain prices. Merchandising in Portugal is somewhat different from that practised in Canada and other countries. The idea of cutting prices almost to cost in order to dispose of slow-moving merchandise is unusual in Portugal. It is said, however, that during the first part of this year the storekeepers were so hard pressed for ready cash to meet pressing obligations, especially those of an official nature, that they were forced to adopt this procedure. Wages in the lower income brackets have continued more or less unchanged. However, seasonal and temporary workers are more difficult to find, as employers are making do with the smallest staff possible.

Cost of Living Index Rising

Add to this the fact that the cost of living has not declined, and one has a situation which is incompatible with a happy and contented population. The index for the cost of living for the city of Lisbon in 1949 was 214 on the basis of 100 in 1938. This declined to 210 in March, June and July, but increased to 216 in December. This upward tendency continued in 1950 and although there was a recession from 222 in January to 215 in March, there was a marked increase to 225 in April, the greater part of the increase being accounted for by the increase in the cost of food.

The extension of ECA funds to Portugal for the more rapid development of such projects as the hydro-electric and irrigation, as well as of certain basic industries, will benefit the country tremendously. The result of these projects, however, will not be felt for some time to come and, in the meantime, unless world conditions improve to a very marked extent, discontent and complaint must be expected. It is felt, however, that the Portuguese Government is able to cope with such conditions as they arise, and their attitude of understanding and their desire to help where possible, discussing problems and means or lack of means to combat them, is appreciated by a large sector of the public. On the whole, the people of Portugal seem to recognize that it is a momentary and inevitable situation which only time and patience can solve.

Chilean Exports of Semi-Elaborated Copper Must Be Authorized

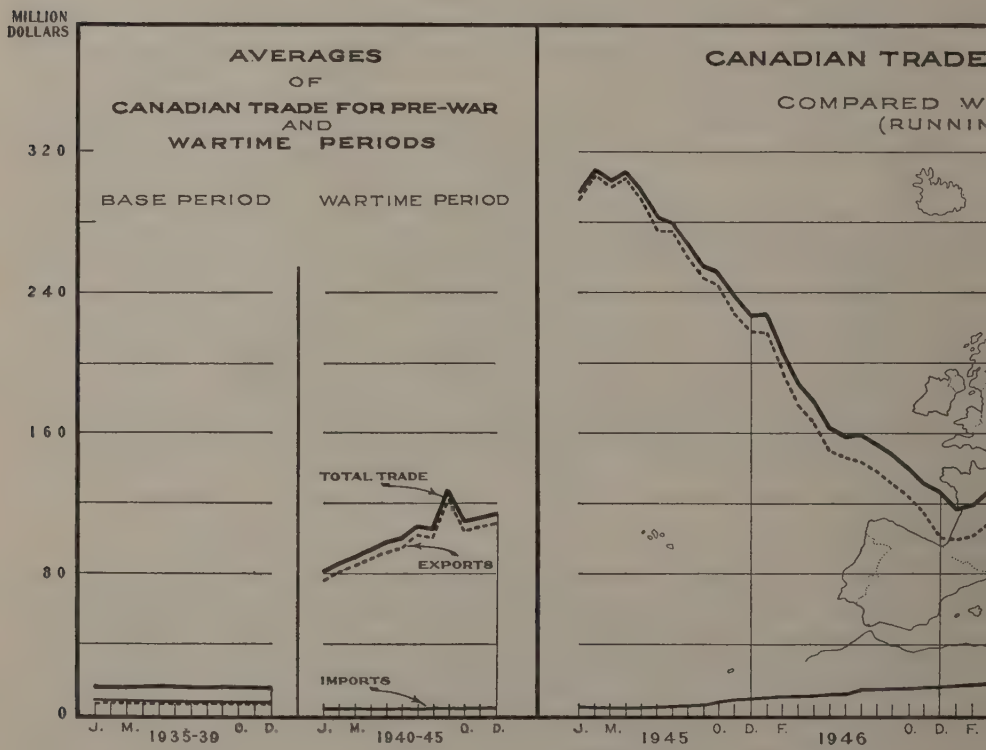
Santiago, October 2, 1950.—(FTS)—On September 6, the Ministers of Economy and of Finance issued a decree requiring every export of "semi-elaborated" copper to be authorized by Supreme Decree. The reason given is that commercial relations between Chile and other countries are being prejudiced by offerings in foreign markets, especially in South American countries, of semi-elaborated copper of Chilean origin, by private individuals claiming to represent Chilean firms in the industry and to have the necessary export permit.

Canadian Trade wi

IMPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended July					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Albania	1	[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	271	3·1	205	0·8	591	2·1
Bulgaria	4	0·1	[2]	[1]	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	2,224	25·5	7,180	29·1	5,119	18·3
Greece	48	0·6	121	0·5	165	0·6
Hungary	122	1·4	63	0·3	50	0·2
Italy	2,394	27·5	8,515	34·5	8,154	29·1
Malta	1	[1]	15	0·1	.....	.....
Poland	190	2·2	99	0·4	217	0·8
Roumania	94	1·1	10	[1]	[2]	[1]
U.S.S.R.	354	4·1	6	[1]	12	[1]
Switzerland	2,936	33·7	8,480	34·3	13,592	48·6
Yugoslavia	78	0·9	16	0·1	91	0·3
TOTAL	8,717	100·0	24,708	100·0	27,991	100·0

[1]Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2]Less than $1,000.



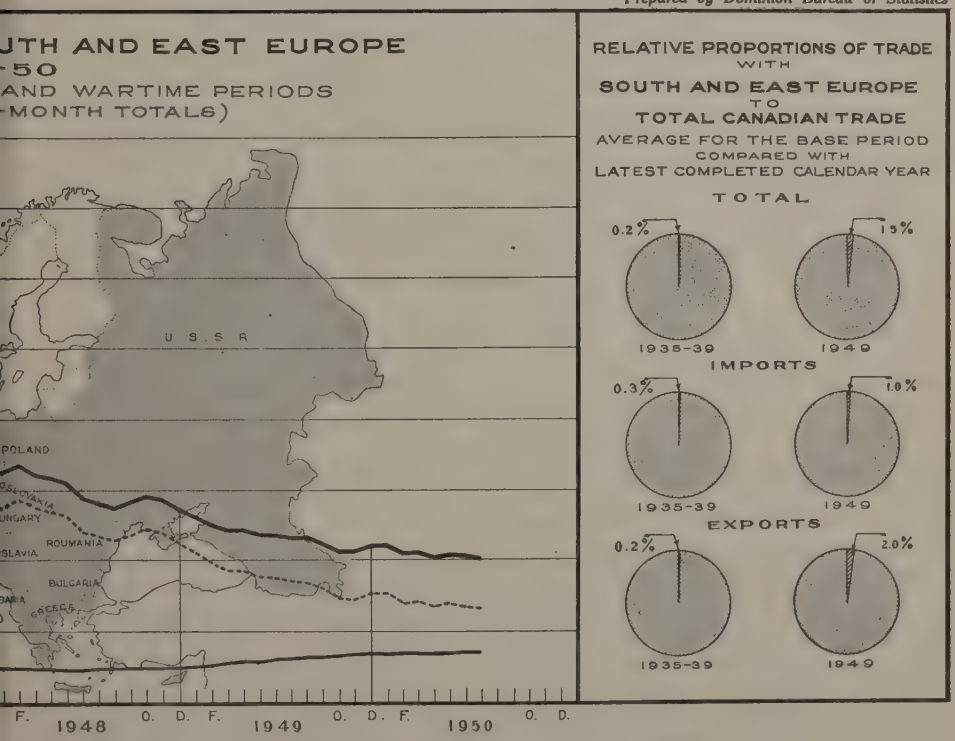
th and East Europe

EXPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended July					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Albania	3	[1]	51	0·1	.....	.....
Austria	28	0·4	3,670	5·4	2,288	4·4
Bulgaria	10	0·1	96	0·1	347	0·7
Czechoslovakia	885	12·1	3,942	5·8	2,112	4·0
Greece	1,142	15·6	4,514	6·6	2,213	4·2
Hungary	4	0·1	413	0·6	67	0·1
Italy	3,046	41·6	22,730	33·4	10.789	20·6
Malta	365	5·0	4,796	7·0	3,045	5·8
Poland	808	11·0	2,464	3·6	2,753	5·3
Roumania	59	0·8	202	0·3	350	0·7
U.S.S.R.	28	3·8	49	0·1	181	0·3
Switzerland	676	9·2	23,704	34·8	27,081	51·7
Yugoslavia	17	0·2	1,440	2·1	1,173	2·2
TOTAL	7,324	100·0	68,070	100·0	52,400	100·0

[1]Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2]Less than $1,000.

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics



Dollar Position of Colombia Aided By Controls and Coffee Exports

Improved situation due to strict import and exchange regulations together with high levels of coffee shipments—Development of secondary industries and agricultural output proceeding—Transportation difficulties are main obstacle to expansion.

By International Trade Relations Division, Foreign Trade Service

STRICT government controls over imports and exchange, together with high levels of coffee exports have resulted in an improved dollar position for Colombia. Development of secondary industries and of agricultural production is proceeding apace in an effort to diversify the country's economy, but transportation difficulties remain the chief obstacle to expansion.

Colombia has the fourth largest population in Latin America, with 10·5 million people, almost a third of whom live in towns. About three-quarters of the population is engaged in agriculture and related pursuits, and about 10 per cent are employed in manufacturing industries.

Coffee production and exports remain the mainstay of the Colombian economy, yielding about 75 per cent of foreign exchange receipts. Due to the increase in world coffee prices, it is estimated that Colombia may receive $100 million more in 1950 than in 1949 from its coffee exports, the bulk of which went to the United States. Colombian coffee production is expected to increase yearly by three per cent from 1949 to 1954.

Banana exports have also been increasing, reaching their postwar peak in 1949. Exports exceeded 6 million stems last year, as compared with 4·4 million in 1948. However, the fall in American prices for bananas, together with the high costs of disease control, had a depressing effect on the industry towards the end of 1949.

Apart from coffee and bananas, the chief export crops, Colombia produces corn, rice, sugar cane, cacao, potatoes and cassavas.

Wheat and wheat flour, also produced domestically, remain the chief agricultural imports. Due to import controls, imports of wheat and flour in 1949 were the smallest in many years.

Colombia is the second largest South American producer of petroleum, coming far behind Venezuela. The year 1949 saw record production and export levels of crude oil. Colombia produced a total of 29·7 million barrels of crude in 1949, of which 24 million barrels, valued at $58 million, were exported. Plans are under way to increase refinery capacity, but approximately 50 per cent of refined oil is still imported.

Manufacturing Industries Greatly Expanded

Colombian manufacturing industries have expanded greatly since the war, but manufactures make up about three-quarters of the total imports. Colombia is now self-sufficient in textiles, except for fine specialty cloths, and has well-established production of foodstuffs, beer, rubber goods, iron and steel, chemicals and drugs, plastics, soda-ash and paper manufactures.

Under present protective tariff and import licensing policies, efforts are being made to diversify the country's economy and to offset too heavy dependence on coffee production.

Colombia's foreign trade continues to be directed mainly toward the United States, which is by far the largest market for Colombian exports and the chief supplier of all Colombian imports, with the exception of wheat, cotton and wool. However, trade with Canada and Western Europe has been increasing. Canada is now Colombia's second most important supplier, though far behind the United States. Under a trade agreement between Colombia and Western Germany, signed in June, 1950, an exchange of goods totalling $37 million in each direction was envisaged for a twelve-month period.

Colombia's foreign trade in 1949 yielded a favourable balance of $49 million, mainly as a result of the increase in coffee prices, import controls and expanded domestic production.

The United States-Colombia Reciprocal Trade Agreement was terminated by mutual consent on November 30, 1949. As a result, the effective rates of duty on a wide range of items were increased appreciably and additional customs revenue, estimated at more than 10 million pesos per year, will be collected. Colombia and the United States, however, still exchange most-favoured-nation treatment under a treaty of 1846.

Colombian Exports in 1949
(Value in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Total exports		Exports to U.S.A.	
	Value	Per cent of total	Value	Per cent of total
Coffee	242·0	74·4	218·0	90
Petroleum	58·0	17·8	29·0	50
Bananas	8·6	2·7	7·0	81
Gold	8·0	2·5	8·0	100
Platinum	1·6	·5	1·6	100
Hides and skins	1·4	·4	·3	21
Cattle	·7	·2	..	..
Others	5·0	1·5	2·0	40
	325·3	100·0	265·9	81

Colombian Imports by Countries in 1949

	Percentage of Total
United States	69·9
CANADA	5·4
United Kingdom	4·4
Belgium-Luxembourg	2·9
Sweden	2·4
Netherlands West Indies	2·0
Western Germany	1·9
Switzerland	1·8
France	1·7
Peru	1·5
Others	6·0
TOTAL	100·0

Due to the difficult nature of the topography, transportation has always been a major problem. In 1949, 75 per cent of government developmental expenditures were directed towards transport improvements. Loans from the Export-Import bank have financed purchases of locomotives, equipment and materials. Under the government railway investment program, approximately 315 million pesos have been earmarked for construction of almost 2,000 kilometres of railroad lines. In addition, the program calls for the rehabilitation of existing railroads, at a possible cost of $25 million in foreign exchange over the next ten years.

Apart from this, long-term highway construction plans envisage the expenditure over the next ten years of approximately $105-$110 million, including about $20 million in foreign exchange for the purchase of imported equipment.

Canadian Delegation to Latin America Concludes Discussion in Colombia

Subject of new trade agreement explored—Two countries presently exchanging most-favoured-nation treatment under treaty of 1866 with United Kingdom—Delegation now in Quito, Ecuador.

THE CANADIAN delegation visiting a number of Latin American countries has concluded its trade discussions in Bogota, Colombia, and is presently in Quito, Ecuador.

Canada and Colombia are exchanging most-favoured-nation treatment under the terms of a treaty signed between Colombia and Great Britain in 1866. This treaty, which was extended in 1939 for an indefinite period, subject to denunciation on three months' notice, provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between Canada and Colombia in all matters relating to customs duties.

Canada's trade with Colombia has increased substantially over pre-war levels. Canadian exports, which were valued at $1·7 million in 1939, totalled over $8 million in 1948 and 1949. Imports from Colombia have also expanded from $5·4 million, in 1939, to $8·6 million, in 1948, and $12·6 million, in 1949. For the first six months of this year, Canadian exports rose to $6·3 million and imports from Colombia amounted to $5·3 million.

Canadian exports to Colombia in recent years have covered a wide range of products, including wheat and flour, oatmeal, canned vegetables and canned salmon, rubber manufactures, upper leather, newsprint, iron and steel manufactures, agricultural and industrial machinery, asbestos and aluminum manufactures. Colombia's most important export to Canada is coffee, followed by bananas and petroleum.

Canadian Exports and Imports Higher in September

Canadian domestic exports in September, 1950, had a value of $279·1 million, compared with $228·4 million in the corresponding period last year, and with $257·1 million in the previous month. The value of Canadian exports to the United States was again higher, but there was a further reduction in the shipments made by Canada to the United Kingdom, and to other Commonwealth countries, as follows:

	September	
	1949	1950
	(Millions of dollars)	
United Kingdom	56.9	30.4
Other Commonwealth countries	20.8	13.9
United States	113.7	192.8
Other foreign countries	37.0	42.0
Total	228.4	279.1

Canadian imports in September, 1950, were valued at $280·4 million, compared with $221·6 million in the corresponding period last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and with $268·9 million in the preceding month. Purchases from all four groups of countries were higher in September, as follows:

	September	
	1949	1950
	(Millions of dollars)	
United Kingdom	21.9	36.4
Other Commonwealth countries	15.3	22.9
United States	158.0	179.4
Other foreign countries	26.4	41.7
Total	221.6	280.4

Turkey Promulgates Details of New Foreign Trade Regime

Trade with countries with which Turkey has a trade and payments agreement will be on same finanical basis as before—All but a few items now freed from export licensing—Right to import goods against 125 luxury exports granted.

By A. B. Brodie, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

ISTANBUL, September 30, 1950.—The new Turkish foreign trade regime, which was promulgated on August 9, 1950, by the General National Assembly in Ankara, gives certain interesting details as to how trade will, in future, be effected between Turkey and those countries with which she has already a trade and payments agreement, and those countries with which no such agreement has yet been signed, such as Canada.

Trade with countries with which Turkey has a trade and payments agreement will be on the same financial basis as heretofore, and will continue to be carried out in accordance with the agreements. Exchanges of goods with countries having no agreement with Turkey will be made in freely convertible currencies (US dollars and Swiss francs) or pounds sterling, transferred to the Turkish account, or in another currency which has been approved by the Central Bank of Turkey

All exports from Turkey are now freed from licensing, with the exception of a few items such as wheat, butter, copper, chrome, manganese, tobacco, opium, wool, lead-zinc, the freeing of which cannot be permitted for reasons connected with Turkey's international obligation (e.g. opium), or because of their importance to the foreign trade of the country.

Turkey—Bayazit Square, Istanbul, showing entrance to Istanbul University.

An export list of some 125 luxury or semi-luxury goods has been drawn up, granting Turkish exporters of the commodities on this list the right to import goods against them within six months of the date of export. This right will be withdrawn if it is not used within the specified time limit, and the account will then have to be settled with foreign exchange acceptable to the Central Bank. The list is broken down into leguminous plants; animal products (honey, bird feathers, etc.); dried fruit, (excluding raisins, figs, hazel nuts, pistachio nuts, almonds walnuts, pine nuts and butum; but including bitter almonds, morello cherries, pumpkin seeds, apricots, etc.); minerals and their products (meerschaum and its products); textiles (carpets, rugs, articles made of mohair, etc.); forest products (mahleb, salep, alizari, etc.); vegetables and their products; stones, earth and their products (tiles, chinaware, fire bricks, etc.); monopoly articles (wine, cigarettes); tobacco (1946 and former crops); hempseeds (1948 and former crops, providing formalities are completed for export before December 31, 1950).

Imports Will be Regulated by Central Bank

It is of interest to note that imports are to be freed from direct licensing by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce and will in future be regulated by the Central Bank of Turkey (T. C. Merkez Bankasi). The Turkish Central Bank will now be given commodity quotas by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, based on Turkey's estimated national requirements and, in issuing exchange permits, will keep within the limitations and within the amounts of foreign exchange available.

Since the new Turkish foreign trade regime is just coming into being, it will be at least a few months before its progress can be constructively assessed.

Production of Rayon Yarn in Northern Ireland Started

Belfast, September 29, 1950.—(FTS)—Four years after the commencement of work on the site, production has now begun in the new factory of Courtaulds Limited, at Carrickfergus, County Antrim. Designed to produce viscose rayon textile yarn by a new and revolutionary continuous spinning process, about 1,600 people eventually will be employed, two-thirds men and the remainder women. Thirty-six spinning machines are planned, and at the present time twelve are working, but the buildings, which have been laid out in the latest design, are scheduled to contain fifty-four. It is expected that full production will be reached by June, 1951.

The four main requirements of the process of rayon manufacture are woodpulp, imported in sheets from Canada and Scandinavia; caustic soda, brought from Great Britain; sulphur from Texas, which is made into sulphuric acid on the premises; and carbon bisulphide, which is also made at Carrickfergus from charcoal obtained from the Continent.

The new buildings occupy a site of 275 acres, with some three miles of roads. Water is supplied from the Woodburn system of the Belfast Water Commissioners, and in full production it will run to the extent of 17,000,000 gallons a week. Electricity is generated on the premises, with the public supply as an emergency. Special arrangements have been made for the treatment of the effluent.

Satisfaction with the quality of the labour force available has been expressed by the company, and deliveries made to the textile trade from the new factory have been extremely well received.

Hopes are expressed that other factories using this rayon yarn may establish plants in Northern Ireland.

Singapore and Federation of Malaya Function as Separate Territories

Trade policies of the Colony and Federation, formerly comprising the Straits Settlements, are closely associated.

SINGAPORE, September 8, 1950.—(FTS)—Singapore and the Federation of Malaya became separate entities of the former Straits Settlements in 1948, when the former became a colony and the nine states, together with Malacca, Penang and the Province of Wellesley, were federated, with the seat of government at Kuala Lumpur.

In the state agreements between the British Government and the Malay rulers, Great Britain guaranteed the states protection against foreign attack and the Malay states agreed to have dealings with foreign powers only through Great Britain. The agreements provide for the appointment to the states of a British officer, whose advice must be followed except in matters of Malay religion and custom.

Under the federation agreement, the central government comprises a High Commissioner appointed by the British Crown, a Federal Executive Council to aid and advise him and a Federal Legislative Council. The agreement provides that progress towards self-government should be made, at which time legislation will be introduced for the election of members to the various legislatures. These are at present nominated bodies.

In the exercise of his executive authority, the High Commissioner has the following responsibilities:

(*a*) The protection of the rights of any Malay state or any settlement and of the rights, powers and dignity of the rulers;

(*b*) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of the Federation or any Malay state or settlement comprised therein;

(*c*) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the federal government;

(*d*) The safeguarding of the special position of the Malays, and of the legitimate interests of other communities.

Malayan Trade Policies Related to Those of Singapore

The acts and policies of the government of the Federation, especially with regard to trade, are closely related to those of Singapore.

The population of the Federation of Malaya is approximately 5,000,000, of which about 50 per cent are Malays, 40 per cent Chinese and 10 per cent Indians. The European population is quite small, probably not more than 10,000. The Chinese and Indians form the majority of labourers in the mines, on rubber estates, etc. The Malays for the most part maintain themselves on small holdings, growing rice, coconuts and tapioca.

The climate of Malaya has a uniform temperature, copious rainfall and high humidity. The average rainfall is approximately 100 inches a year. The driest place records a rainfall of 65 inches, the wettest, 198 inches a year. The Federation of Malaya is slightly larger than England. Four-fifths of the country is covered by dense tropical jungle. The topography is generally that of coastal plains, with mountains rising in the interior to a height of 7,000 feet. The principal cities are Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Malacca, with populations of 200,000, 176,000, 81,000 and 55,000, respectively. The principal ports are Penang and Port Swettenham, which is the port for Kuala Lumpur.

Canadian Livestock Awarded Honours in Chile

Santiago, Chile, October 16, 1950.—Holstein-Friesian cattle of Canadian stock won five of the eleven bull classes and six of the seven female classes at the National Exhibition of Chile, held here recently. Canadian-bred females were declared grand, reserve grand and junior champion, and a Canadian bull was named junior champion. There were 536 "black and whites" entered in the competition for honours. George M. Clemons, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, was one of the judges.

Sons and daughters of *Glenafton Rag Apple Alert*, All-Canadian and All-American three-year-old champion bull in 1947, which was sold for $11,500 and flown from Toronto to Santiago in May, 1948, were prominent in the junior classes. Two sons won their classes, and a number of his progeny stood near the top.

Chile—Glenafton Rag Apple Alert, All-Canadian and All-American three-year-old champion bull in 1947 and two-year-old in 1946, which was flown from Malton Airport, near Toronto, to Santiago in May, 1948. It was sold for $11,500.

Shipments of Postage Stamps to Austria Subject to Permit

The postal administration of Austria has announced that shipments of postage stamps valued at more than 100 Austrian schillings will be delivered to the addressees only on presentation of an import permit issued by the Austrian Ministry of Finance.

Strike of Estate Workers in Indonesia Settled

Singapore, October 2, 1950.—(FTS)—The strike of workers in the tea, rubber, coconut and palm oil estates of Indonesia which commenced on August 20 was settled by negotiations conducted by the government between the strikers and the estates. The workers returned to work on September 18 and their minimum wage demands were met.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
Main Groups	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	9·7	27·5	40·3	82·9	232·8	293·0
Animals and Animal Products	2·0	5·4	5·9	17·2	48·7	49·0
Fibres, Textiles and Products	7·0	21·7	29·0	58·6	239·7	223·2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·7	7·0	8·3	21·1	54·9	63·4
Iron and Products	13·8	67·5	81·2	113·4	634·4	644·8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2·8	13·7	16·2	26·0	111·5	129·0
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	11·5	44·6	57·0	77·7	343·3	369·1
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·9	9·5	12·8	21·4	82·9	101·6
Miscellaneous Commodities	4·6	15·1	16·6	31·3	103·9	106·6
Total Imports for Consumption	57·0	212·1	267·3	449·5	1,852·4	1,979·8
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	1,803	624	97,784	13,948	43,927	59,629
Nuts	152	1,468	1,158	1,870	14,664	15,488
Vegetables	106	360	347	5,031	15,172	20,242
Grains and products	1,066	2,047	4,033	12,379	12,898	19,899
Sugar and products	2,315	5,702	8,177	12,980	42,951	46,795
Cocoa and chocolate	220	304	2,010	1,329	10,208	10,584
Coffee and chicory	269	2,078	3,850	2,753	16,691	25,517
Tea	657	1,812	1,791	6,267	14,737	19,790
Beverages, alcoholic	561	1,591	1,154	3,639	12,941	9,318
Gums and resins	127	390	382	895	3,487	3,376
Oils, vegetable	1,022	1,776	2,107	8,531	14,513	21,424
Rubber and products	754	2,481	4,076	6,982	19,456	24,960
Tobacco	195	247	227	1,434	2,465	2,499
Vegetable products, other	406	998	1,187	4,845	8,719	13,502
Total	9,653	27,501	40,283	82,883	232,829	293,023
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	262	361	260	1,567	3,070	2,514
Furs and products	365	640	1,422	4,420	13,141	13,532
Hides and skins, raw	218	920	680	1,532	8,648	7,212
Leather, unmanufactured	224	642	619	1,665	4,386	5,049
Leather, manufactured	272	630	622	1,598	3,680	4,123
Animal oils, fats, greases	42	326	221	547	2,730	2,822
Animals and products, other	635	1,908	2,110	5,882	13,095	13,789
Total	2,018	5,427	5,932	17,210	48,749	49,041
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	809	2,769	6,972	8,004	40,362	48,397
Cotton products	1,489	3,575	5,031	11,098	57,290	43,897
Flax, hemp, jute and products	691	1,445	1,415	5,470	13,489	16,902
Silk and products	586	448	542	4,403	3,583	4,531
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	540	3,094	5,548	6,583	27,655	33,517
Wool products	1,350	5,676	4,707	10,941	48,990	34,862
Artificial silk and products	350	1,487	1,651	2,304	23,968	13,102
Textile products, other	1,200	3,217	3,156	9,773	24,361	27,995
Total	7,015	21,711	29,021	58,577	239,699	223,204
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	446	1,388	1,662	3,670	10,277	11,608
Wood, manufactured	360	1,116	1,260	2,834	9,901	10,219
Paper	582	1,477	1,762	4,905	13,037	14,575
Books and printed matter	1,338	2,989	3,606	9,647	21,706	27,001
Total	2,726	6,969	8,289	21,056	54,920	63,403
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	605	1,931	2,479	1,669	9,071	7,772
Scrap	31	427	872	455	6,622	3,123
Castings and forgings	156	815	736	1,734	9,202	5,512
Rolling mill products	2,473	7,312	7,173	16,487	77,941	54,678
Pipes, tubes and fittings	114	2,380	4,910	1,419	21,484	25,304

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
Iron and its products—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Wire and chain	141	661	759	1,470	9,081	6,570
Farm implements and machinery	3,300	14,095	13,674	16,991	127,666	125,123
Hardware and cutlery	172	898	800	1,432	8,266	7,237
Household machinery	213	634	847	1,765	7,109	8,593
Mining, metallurgical machinery	510	2,543	2,778	3,696	23,234	17,488
Business, printing machinery	403	1,593	1,732	4,077	16,275	17,605
Other non-farm machinery	1,769	9,298	11,941	16,818	101,359	102,403
Tools	179	774	1,065	1,572	7,661	8,211
Autos, freight and passenger	464	4,336	7,071	9,316	30,646	56,035
Automobile parts	975	8,349	12,004	15,239	78,153	101,924
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	361	1,644	1,260	1,420	10,625	11,953
Engines and boilers	498	4,759	4,351	5,908	42,153	37,590
Cooking and heating apparatus	151	1,048	1,368	920	7,032	8,243
Iron products, other	1,316	4,034	5,411	11,011	40,869	39,466
TOTAL	13,830	67,531	81,232	113,401	634,448	644,831
Non-ferrous metals and products—						
Aluminium and products	345	1,837	1,456	3,088	11,394	9,434
Brass, copper, and products	187	983	1,552	2,188	9,974	10,448
Tin	219	1,139	1,135	1,509	6,291	5,311
Precious metals (except gold)	168	540	1,152	1,887	10,811	17,019
Clocks and watches	186	493	808	1,355	4,223	7,825
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,025	5,447	6,449	8,786	44,428	52,604
Non-ferrous products, other	718	3,254	3,617	7,210	24,408	26,386
TOTAL	2,848	13,692	16,169	26,023	111,528	129,026
Non-Metallic, Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products	612	2,799	2,903	5,376	22,429	21,271
Coal	3,028	10,076	16,681	22,223	94,142	107,603
Coal products	204	1,440	1,636	2,070	9,827	9,018
Glass and glassware	549	1,988	2,159	4,147	16,119	17,874
Petroleum, crude	4,617	16,070	16,519	25,888	120,575	124,699
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,395	7,637	12,160	10,019	52,003	57,912
Stone and products	583	2,345	2,460	4,533	14,832	15,242
Non-metallic products, other	475	2,227	2,432	3,467	13,396	15,444
TOTAL	11,462	44,581	56,950	77,723	343,323	369,062
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids	177	300	457	1,049	2,561	3,539
Cellulose products	137	484	494	1,135	3,577	4,019
Drugs and medicines	220	971	1,325	2,398	10,018	13,090
Dyeing and tanning materials	318	841	901	2,335	6,659	7,691
Fertilizers	231	564	845	1,476	4,218	5,456
Paints and varnishes	294	913	1,587	2,264	8,318	11,257
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	804	1,404	2,086	4,960	12,433	14,685
Synthetic resins and products	60	1,139	1,580	538	10,117	13,430
Chemical products, other	648	2,922	3,483	5,198	25,041	28,430
TOTAL	2,890	9,537	12,759	21,355	82,942	101,597
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films	121	261	457	952	2,521	2,967
Toys and sporting goods	239	533	594	1,468	3,802	4,116
Refrigerators and parts	55	506	1,359	1,005	4,731	8,995
Musical instruments	92	272	278	783	2,485	2,403
Scientific equipment	438	1,614	1,701	2,913	13,614	15,000
Aircraft and parts	149	735	636	1,922	9,798	6,763
Works of art	93	417	156	841	1,635	1,692
Canadian tourists' purchases	1,004	4,201	4,930	4,980	16,499	18,517
Parcels of small value	346	1,484	957	2,951	9,609	6,047
Wax, minerals and vegetable	39	144	221	267	1,289	1,069
Miscellaneous consumer goods	468	825	1,074	3,308	6,301	7,851
Miscellaneous, other	1,057	1,592	2,566	6,173	15,700	16,559
Canadian goods returned	177	338	589	1,380	3,897	4,479
Non-commercial articles	308	2,218	1,125	2,370	12,036	9,624
TOTAL	4,585	15,142	16,641	31,314	103,919	106,622

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
From all countries—						
Agricultural, vegetable products	9,653	27,501	40,283	82,883	232,829	293,028
Animals and animal products	2,018	5,427	5,932	17,210	48,749	49,041
Fibres, textiles and products	7,015	21,711	29,021	58,577	239,699	223,204
Wood, wood products and paper	2,726	6,969	8,289	21,056	54,920	63,403
Iron and products	13,830	67,531	81,232	113,401	634,448	644,831
Non-ferrous metals and products	2,848	13,692	16,169	26,023	111,528	129,026
Non-metallic minerals, products	11,462	44,581	56,950	77,723	343,323	369,062
Chemicals and allied products	2,890	9,537	12,759	21,355	82,942	101,597
Miscellaneous commodities	4,585	15,142	16,641	31,314	103,919	106,622
TOTAL	57,026	212,092	267,276	449,541	1,852,358	1,979,808
From United Kingdom—						
Agricultural, vegetable products	1,435	1,724	2,351	10,418	10,584	17,548
Animals and animal products	278	580	798	2,999	3,917	5,750
Fibres, textiles and products	3,297	9,460	10,098	27,483	94,083	72,281
Wood, wood products and paper	387	282	328	2,228	2,102	2,294
Iron and products	1,807	7,833	11,903	16,041	57,279	96,145
Non-ferrous metals and products	462	884	2,827	3,844	13,745	21,418
Non-metallic minerals, products	1,322	2,616	3,027	8,027	17,797	19,342
Chemicals and allied products	608	703	1,379	4,033	5,129	8,418
Miscellaneous Commodities	775	2,096	1,547	4,556	14,133	10,956
TOTAL	10,372	26,179	34,257	79,629	218,770	254,151
From United States—						
Agricultural, vegetable products	3,264	8,932	12,961	33,782	89,070	112,425
Animals and animal products	965	3,049	3,334	7,426	34,640	32,813
Fibres, textiles and products	2,177	6,683	8,121	19,262	95,356	88,483
Wood, wood products and paper	2,140	6,365	7,526	17,447	50,635	58,492
Iron and products	11,388	58,874	67,144	93,040	564,721	538,033
Non-ferrous metals and products	1,738	8,460	9,577	16,702	78,436	85,642
Non-metallic minerals, products	8,485	31,349	39,707	59,347	246,448	259,143
Chemicals and allied products	1,884	8,351	10,559	14,596	73,573	87,463
Miscellaneous commodities	3,222	11,492	13,621	23,095	79,707	85,252
TOTAL	35,264	143,553	172,552	284,698	1,312,587	1,347,746

United Kingdom Exports Declined in September

London, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The provisional value of United Kingdom exports in September was £171·4 million, a rise of £29·4 million over September, 1949. Contrary to the normal seasonal trend, September exports this year were less than those for August. As August exports did not show the usual decline, the September figures may represent the delayed action of the holidays.

Imports were valued at £194 million, and with re-exports at the exceptionally high point of £9·1 million, the excess of imports over total exports was £13·5 million, the lowest since July, 1946.

For the first nine months of 1950, the provisional value of imports was £1,910·1 million and total exports £1,625·3 million, bringing the adverse visible trade balance to £284·7 million. The corresponding figures in 1949 were £1,686·2 million, £1,357·6 million and £328·5 million.

The value of United Kingdom exports to the United States in September was £10·4 million ($29 million) compared with £11 million in August, but was 29 per cent above the average for the first eight months of the year.

Exports to Canada were £10·1 million (equivalent to U.S. $28·4 million). This total was £2·1 million lower than in August but slightly over the eight months' average.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Shirley G. MacDonald Commences Tour

S. G. MacDonald

Shirley Graeme MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo, has returned home on leave from Norway, and began a tour of Canada in Toronto last Monday. He was born in Montreal in 1902, receiving his early education there and in Monrovia, Cal., Edmonton, Alta., and Mercersburg, Pa. He attended the University of Michigan, and graduated from the University of Alberta in 1925 with a B.A. degree, gaining honours in political economy and political science. He was later awarded an LL.B. degree, with honours, and an M.A. degree, with honours in political science.

Mr. MacDonald joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1930, after working with various firms in Edmonton, Evansburg, Alta., Battle Creek, Mich., and Calgary, Alta. He was posted to Oslo in 1931 as Assistant Trade Commissioner, and transferred to Mexico City in 1935, spending part of his time at the office in Havana, Cuba. Mr. MacDonald was transferred to Lima, Peru, in 1938, and returned to Havana in 1940.

He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1940, and the following year was attached to the Royal Norwegian Air Force, in Toronto, as liaison officer in charge of training, organization, administration and intelligence. He was Senior Administrative Officer at No. 16 Service Flying

Training School, at Hagersville, Ont., and in 1944 went overseas. Mr. MacDonald was recalled from active service in 1945, and appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo. He was made a Knight of the Order of St. Olav in 1935, in recognition of his public services to Norway, and was awarded the King Haakon VII Commemoration Medal for his services to the Royal Norwegian Air Force.

During his initial period of service in Norway, Mr. MacDonald assisted in the organization and development of Canadian ice hockey in that country, and in 1946 donated the "Canada Trophy" for the junior ice hockey championship of Norway. He also originated badminton in that country.

Toronto—October 23-28.
Ottawa—October 30-November 7.
Kingston—November 8.
St. Catharines—November 9.
Welland—November 10.
Windsor—November 13.
Chatham—November 14.
Sarnia—November 15.
London—November 16.
Brantford, Kitchener—November 17-18.
Preston, Galt—November 20.
Guelph—November 21.
Hamilton—November 22-23.

R. W. Blake, who has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), in Melbourne, Australia, is making a tour of this country prior to proceeding to his new post.

Ottawa—October 23-28.

Theodore J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens, Greece, since October, 1946, has returned home on leave, and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on August 28. His territory includes Israel.

Vancouver—October 30-November 2.
Ottawa—November 7-18.

K. F. Noble, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong since February, 1947, is making a tour of Canada before proceeding to his new post in Cape Town, South Africa, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Edmonton—October 27-28.
Toronto—October 31-November 9.
Windsor—November 13-14.
London—November 15.
Brantford—November 16.
Kitchener—November 17-18.
Hamilton—November 20-21.
St. Catnarines—November 22.
Toronto—November 23-25.
Ottawa—November 27-December 4.
Montreal—December 5-16.
Ottawa—December 18-20.

Sales Abroad of Small Swedish Vessels Larger

Stockholm, October 3, 1950.—(FTS)—On account of improved freight prospects, lively transactions in small vessels have commenced just recently. Prices are considered to be relatively good, but are not at the same high level as during the immediate postwar period. It appears that most Swedish shipping agencies wish to sell vessels of 1,000 d.w.t. and less. Even with present freights, it is impossible to operate smaller vessels with a profit, owing to the legislation governing the working hours of crews. A vessel of 1,000 tons cannot show a profit with a crew of 17-18 men. The lowest tonnage that would realize a profit is 2,500.

Denmark Begins Shipment of Sugarbeets to Sweden

The Hague, October 7, 1950.—(FTS)—On October 2, a shipment of 630 tons of Dutch sugarbeets arrived in Sweden. This is the first delivery of a consignment of 60,000 tons grown by Danish farmers for Swedish account.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

United Kingdom Withdraws Open General Licence on Certain Items

London, October 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The British Board of Trade has announced the withdrawal, effective September 21, of open general licences which had permitted the importation from Canada, the United States, and other hard-currency countries of (1) feldspar, including china stone, and (2) dry earth colours, namely, ochres, siennas, and umbers. As from September 21, therefore, imports of these commodities from the countries mentioned became subject to the requirement of an individual import licence.

New Passenger Tax Imposed by the Bahamas

Kingston, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective November 1, 1950, cruise passengers entering the Bahamas will be liable to a tax of 6s. for an adult and 3s. for a child, i.e., a person between the ages of three and twelve years. A cruise passenger is defined as one arriving from a foreign port and departing within 48 hours by the same ship or aircraft. No tax will be payable for further landings in course of the same cruise.

Other passengers, except residents of the Bahamas, will pay, on departure only, 12s. for an adult and 6s. for a child. The corresponding rates for residents are 6s. and 3s. respectively. The tax is waived until January 1, 1953, in the case of such other passengers, as above, arriving in the island of Grand Bahama for a stay not beyond 72 hours.

Persons entering the colony to promote its tourist trade are exempt from tax, if so certified by the proper local authority. So, too, are children less than three years old.

The new legislation will supersede that now in force, which provides for a tax of 6s. per person on arrival and 6s. on departure. The latter amount is not payable if the visitor leaves within 72 hours. There is also a tax of 10s. on each passenger ticket bought in the colony for travel abroad. This, too, is repealed.

Bauxite and Iron Ore Deposits to be Developed in French Guinea

Paris, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—The Port of Konakry, on the southern face of the West African bulge, appears destined to become an important mining centre in the near future. Important bauxite deposits have long been known to exist on the islands forming the seaward protection of the port. About two years ago, the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, through subsidiaries, began taking an active interest in the development of these deposits. Latest reports indicate that construction and mining equipment has been unloaded, and that large numbers of technicians, including Canadians, are already at work. A housing development has been completed, and other work in progress includes a sea-water distillation plant, a thermal electric plant, and wharfage for ships up to 20,000 tons.

Production should begin in 1951, and tonnage will ultimately reach between 250,000 and 300,000 tons of bauxite per year.

Simultaneously, ECA counterpart funds are being used to develop rich iron ore deposits, to be mined by stripping, at a distance of only 10 miles from the port. It is believed that production will be at the rate of 500,000 tons per year by the end of 1952, reaching 1,200,000 tons in 1953 and 3,000,000 tons in future years. Prospective markets are to be found in the United Kingdom, the Ruhr, the Saar, France and Luxembourg.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)
Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia—C. R. Gallow (2151)

Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (4404)

Latin America—A. Savard (7641)

Commonwealth and Other Countries—R. W. Rosenthal (5249); R. Campbell Smith (2144)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)
Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)
Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)
Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Information Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)
Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)

Film Liaison Officer—A. H. Newman (6588)

Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Trade Services Section—Chief, D. B. Wallace (5245)
- Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
- Importers' Directory, G. A. Plante (5823)
- Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)
- Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

Machinery and Metals—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Non-ferrous Metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)
- Iron and steel, L. G. Dornan (7060)
- Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment—
- Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
- Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)
- Miscellaneous Construction Equipment, E. E. O'Neil (6765)
- Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
- Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)
- Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
- Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
- Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

Wood and Wood Products—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)
- Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)
- Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)
- Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)
- Paper, E. Clarke (6974)
- Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)
- Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
- Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
- Non-metallic Minerals, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
- Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)
- Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)
- Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, P. G. Jones (4160)
- Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)
- Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

Fisheries Section—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Imported Foods—E. B. Paget (4161)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
- Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)
- Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
- Livestock, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
- Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Assistant Director, E. J. McWilliams (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)

Projects Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists foreign governments in purchasing Canadian wheat, flour and other cereals. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address —Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-nine countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	*Post Responsible*
Aden	Cairo
Afghanistan	Karachi
Algeria	Paris
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Cairo
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Balearic Islands	Madrid
Barbados	Port-of-Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Lima, Peru
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Guatemala City
Canary Islands	Madrid
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo
Dominican Republic	Havana
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain
East Anglia	London
Ecuador	Bogatá, Colombia
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Ethiopia	Cairo
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Madrid
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi & Bombay
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Karachi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Athens
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Korea	Tokyo
Lebanon	Cairo
Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Mozambique	Johannesburg
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Guatemala City
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Manila
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana
Rio de Oro	Madrid
Sarawak	Singapore
Saudi Arabia	Cairo
Scotland	Glasgow
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Madrid
Spanish Morocco	Madrid
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tangiers	Madrid
Tasmania	Melbourne
Thailand (Siam)	Singapore
Trinidad	Port-of-Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington
Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

Sao Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail; Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French ndo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—Acting Commercial Secrtary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England. East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Cantracom, London.*

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. Hurley, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. Cole, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas — Acting Canadian Consul-General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada

Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver—Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

Belgium

Montreal — Commercial Secretary, Office of the Consul-General for Belgium, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HArbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurtemburg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Phillips Square. Telephone HArbour 4483.

Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HArbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercal Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.

Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Avenue West. Telephone PAcific 8858.

Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HArbour 5789.

Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

India

Toronto — Indian Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building. Telephone ELgin 3223.

Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada—*Con.*

Lebanon
Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurtemburg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

Mexico
Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands
Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

New Zealand
Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LAncaster 4104.

Norway
Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

Pakistan
Ottawa—Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

Peru
Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HArbour 8880.

Poland
Ottawa—Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

Portugal
Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BElair 1607.

Spain
Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

Sweden
Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

Switzerland
Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

Turkey
Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

Union of South Africa
Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341.

United Kingdom
Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.

Montreal—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNiversity 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADelaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PAcific 8381.

United States of America
Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax—Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telphone PLateau 6693.

Toronto—Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Uruguay
Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

Venezuela
Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

Yugoslavia
Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Oct. 16	Nominal Quotations Oct. 23
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2111	·2100
		Free	·2085	·0765	·0761
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0494	·0491
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3639	2·3520
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0209	0·209
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0176	·0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6156	·6125
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0574	·0571
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2216	·2205
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0176	·0175
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5412	·5385
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1899	·1890
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0553	1·0500
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0211	·0210
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1528	·1523
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0553	1·0500
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0782	·0778
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0304	3·0151
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4221	·4200
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6621	2·6487
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2513	·2500
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0553	1·0500
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2111	·2100
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5276	·5250
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1847	·1838
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0648	·0644
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2216	·2205
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9549	2·9400
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9549	2·9400
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9549	2·9400
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9549	2·9400
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1221	·1215
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2777	·2763
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5596	·5568
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9549	2·9400
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2111	·2100
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1477	·1470
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3190	·3174
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0553	1·0500
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0686	·0683
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5276	·5250
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0369	·0367
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	.....	.....
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·3447	·3430
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·9667	·0962
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2039	·2029
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	·2421	·2411
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3752	·3733
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9549	2·9400
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9549	2·9400
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0553	1·0500
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6947	·6912
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3155	·3140
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

*September 17, 1950.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

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EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
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